CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) May 27, 1836. [NO. 295.

E. H. HAUKS, *Editor*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. H. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorised to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
27 Friday,	4 54	7 6	
28 Saturday,	4 54	7 6	*For May, 1836.*
29 Sunday,	4 53	7 7	h. m.
30 Monday,	4 53	7 7	Full 1 2 40 morn.
31 Tuesday,	4 52	7 8	Last 7 6 8 even.
1 Wednesday	4 51	7 8	New 15 8 42 morn.
2 Thursday,	4 51	7 9	First 23 12 18 aft'n.

His Excellency Gov. Speight, who assumed to himself *dispensing power*, (which produced the revolution in Great Britain and ended in the expulsion of such arrogant chimants of Power,) claims to be an exclusive Republican. This power, in the reign of Charles II. consisted in the claim of right to execute such laws as he thought proper, and to *dispense* with such as he thought militated against his interest. The Constitution of the United States requires Governor Speight to issue a Writ of Election whenever a vacancy shall occur in the representation of the State in Congress. No time is specified within which such duty is to be performed; therefore, according to a sound, legal maxim, he should issue the writ "*within a reasonable time.*" He has no right to decide whether the measure will be productive of benefit to the district or not: this is not left to him, because if it were, he might choose to say, unless the vacancy was likely to be filled with a person of a particular kind of political sentiments, it had better not be filled at all: no doubt Governor Speight would say, it is better for the Mountain District to have no member, than to be represented by a Whig: But Governor Speight has in effect already said this—he has refused to obey a peremptory unconditional mandate of the highest law of the land, the United States Constitution, and in so doing, he has manifestly trampled on the rights of a portion of the people. *He* a Republican!

Mr. Dudley has been taken to task by the Administration presses for having voted for a change in the Electoral Law in 1811. When it is remembered that the direct aim and avowed object of destroying the District System, was to give the *whole* electoral vote of the State to the Republican Candidate, Mr. Madison, (which would otherwise have been divided and a part of it given to the Federal Candidate) it is a little singular that such an objection should come from a party that professes to be *the true Democratic Republicans of the Old School*. We remember, a few years ago, that in an obituary notice of the late Mr. Joseph Wilson, known to have come from the pen of the Honorable Romulus Saunders, the leader of the Van Buren party in this State, and godfather to the immaculate Peruvian, great credit is attributed to the deceased for his manly and straight-forward course in avowing the object of altering the electoral law to be, to secure the ascendancy of the Republican Party: We are old enough to remember that the measure was hailed as a glorious achievement in the Republican Legislature, and met the hearty concurrence of the party throughout the State: But now things have changed! What in olden time was *glorious Republicanism* is now *treason to the people.—Car. Watchman.*

"Gen. Dudley.—A gentleman who has had every possible opportunity of forming a correct opinion, informs us that there is no doubt of Gen. Dudley's beating his opponent in the Western Counties, by a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand votes. The East, we think, will not lessen this majority much, if at all; and if proper exertions be made in Craven—Gov. Speight's native County—the vote will be so close that 'there will be no fun in it.'"—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Spectator has been correctly informed. Gen. Dudley will receive as large a majority in the Western part of the State, as was ever given to Gen. Jackson. Gov. Speight is hardly known, even as a politician, to the body of the People in this part of the State, much less will he be voted for by them for Governor. And what service, we would ask, either civil or military, has Gov. Speight ever rendered the State, or what evidences are there of his talents and qualifications for public life, that should recommend him to the support and confidence of the People! His name is connected with no measure of any importance to the State or country; and until he was elected by a Party Legislature to the office of Governor, his fame as a Statesman, or his rank as a man of talents, extended not farther than the limits of his own County. But if it be any recommendation to say that Gov. S. has ever been a most unscrupulous political partizan, that he belongs to the *spoils* party, to the enemies of the South, and that he has been set up as the type of Mr. Van Buren in this State, and has staked his all upon the success of the party, all who know him can readily say this for him.

If the Spectator is correct in its estimates of the vote in the East, as we have every reason to believe it is, the contest will be *easily* won, and the stain of *man-worship* wiped from our escutcheon.—*West. Car.*

The Fayetteville Observer alludes to a rumor, that Gen. Jackson intends to spend a part of the ensuing summer in Buncombe county. This same rumor is current at Raleigh, but, with the Observer, we cannot believe that by gross an attempt would be made to influence the vote of that District.—*Raleigh Register.*

We propose, if General Jackson does descend from his high estate to palter and truckle in a Congressional election, that the Whigs shall take effectual measures to counteract the influence. And we know of no mode more fit and proper, than to send for Black Hawk and show him as a *set off*. If he cannot be had, we propose that a travelling menagerie shall be hired by subscription, and shall show the Wild Beasts gratis, till the Election. The one mode of electioneering would be about as credible as the other, and if we have not much misconceived the stuff of which the mountaineers are made, it would be equally successful: that is, neither *man shows* nor *beast shows* would have any effect.—*Watchman.*

Facts worth Remembering.—Martin Van Buren was once a candidate for Governor of New York, and succeeded by a *minority* vote, there being about 3500 majority votes against him. In 1832 he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and with all the aid of Gen. Jackson's popularity he did not receive a majority of the votes of the people for that office. The votes of the freemen of this Republic stood at the election as follows:

For Clay and Sergeant,	328,561
" Wirt and Ellmaker,	254,750
" Jackson and Wilkins,	99,983
" Jackson and Barbour,	12,722
	687,016
" Jackson and Van Buren	603,512
Majority against Van Buren	84,404

It will be remembered that Mr. Van Buren was then, as now, the Caucus candidate, and yet he could not command a majority of the votes of the people, not even with Gen. Jackson's aid. Then Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Illinois, and Missouri, *now for White*, voted for Van Buren electors, who were chosen by large majorities.

The desire of the Van Buren party to defeat the Land Bill, is so great, that they have been endeavoring to devise means to squander as much of the Surplus Revenue as possible. It was for this purpose that Humbug Benton introduced resolutions calling upon the War and Navy Departments to inform the Senate *how much money they could spend on the public works!* Heretofore, the enquiry of the Departments has been, *how little* can you do with? Now, it is, how much can you spend? And all to prevent the people from deriving benefit from their own money, because the plan did not originate with himself or his party. We verily believe that he would sooner sink the money to the bottom of the sea than let the States have it.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Globe affirms that General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren are the two "most-abused" men in the country. The assertion may be contradicted for the plain and simple reason that neither of them have ever been abused by the Globe. In the faculty of villification the pre-eminence of the official is universally conceded. If not unimitated, it is perfectly inimitable, in this respect. Let its columns be examined by any one who is fond of wading through mire, from the very commencement of its existence, and he will not be surprised at the superiority it has thus attained in "the black-art," as he will find confirmation strong that this has been the main object of its devotion—that the exercise of it has been its real and congenial vocation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Van Burenites in this State, in endeavoring to justify their opposition to the Land Bill, pretended that the ground of their opposition was, that it gave the New States, in which the Land lies, 12½ per cent. more of the proceeds than the old States. How does this pretence tally with the late attempt of Benton & Co. to give the New States 500,000 acres each, whilst they violently oppose every bill to give the smallest particle to the old States? The truth is, the party are determined to use this land to perpetuate their *power*, by holding it out as a bribe to the new States. This is the secret of the opposition to the Land Bill. And so long as the old States remain chained to the car of Van Buren, and stand ready to ratify all his edicts, they will NEVER obtain their rights.

When St. Paul bids us *pray without ceasing*, he means that our words and actions should always be conformable to reason and religion. Constant virtue is ceaseless prayer.

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 7, 1836.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the United States for the year 1836, which had been returned from the Senate with divers amendments. All the amendments were discussed, and agreed to or disagreed to, and the Bill sent back to the Senate.

The House then went into Com. of the Whole, upon the Bill making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the protection of the Western frontier.

Mr. Cambreleng sent to the Clerk some communications from the War Department, embracing all the information in possession of the Department on the subject; which were read.

Mr. C. also communicated, from the Secretary of State, an account of a conversation between Mr. Forsyth and the Mexican Minister, on the subject of orders given to General Gaines; which was also read.

[A debate then took place upon this Bill, of which the National Intelligencer of the 9th, has the following notice:

"*The United States and Mexico.*—A debate of great interest sprung up in the House of Representatives on Saturday last; of which a brief outline will be found in our report of that day's proceedings. Brief as it is, however, it will serve to give our readers some idea of the topics and course of the debate. They will be pretty generally surprised at some of the disclosures made; and not least, that, when the most suspicious amongst us never dreamt of it, we should have been deliberately taking steps which, as is proved by the very military appropriations now required from Congress by the Executive, it has been anticipated might lead to difficulties, if not hostilities, between the United States and Mexico.

"It is satisfactory, however, meanwhile to learn that the arguments in favor of assembling troops on the Sabine, drawn from the employment of Indians by the Mexicans against the Texians, and from the near approach of the Mexican troops to the border, are deprived of all the force to which they were entitled by the positive contradiction of the reports to that effect which have been lately circulated."]

After the debate was over, the question on ordering the bill to a third reading was put, and decided by Yeas 146, Nays 3. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Monday, May 9.

SENATE.—The Army Appropriation Bill was, after being amended, read a third time and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Service Bill was received from the House, the amendments of that body agreed to, and the Bill passed.

The Bill for the relief of the Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia was received from the House, and referred to the Com. on the D. of Columbia, for the purpose of examining the amendments made to it by the House.

The Bill from the House, making appropriations for the defence of the Western frontier, was read twice, and referred to the Com. on Finance.

Texas.—Mr. Preston rose to present a memorial from a number of citizens assembled in Philadelphia on the affairs of Texas, and recommending an early recognition of the independence of that country.

Mr. Preston accompanied the presentation of the petition with some remarks, which produced a debate of much animation and interest, in which Messrs. Preston, Webster, Walker, Brown, Moore, Buchanan, and Shepley, participated.

Mr. Buchanan presented other memorials in the course of his remarks; and the whole were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—The Joint Resolution authorising the Secretary of War to receive additional testimony in relation to the claims of certain States upon the United States, for services, expenses, and disbursements, during the late war with Great Britain, was read a third time, and passed.

The House spent the rest of the day in debating the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills, as they had been amended by the Senate, and the amendments to each were concurred in.

Tuesday, May 10.

SENATE.—*United States and France.*—The following Message was received from the President of the United States and read:

"WASHINGTON, MAY 10, 1836.

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

"Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the United States. In communicating this satisfactory termination of our controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former messages on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of those misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

ANDREW JACKSON."

Spanish Convention.—This bill had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment striking out the whole of the bill from the House, and inserting the Senate bill, which provides that the funds received under the treaty referred to should be distributed by the Attorney-General instead of a Board of Commissioners; which amendment, after some explanation by Messrs. Clay, Tallmadge, and White, was agreed to; and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE.—Mr. Haynes moved to take up the Joint Resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress on the 23d instant; which motion was decided in the negative, 90 to 87.

Public Lands.—The Senate Bill, to distribute, for a limited time, the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the several States, having been read twice—

Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Carr moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Gillett moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, hoped, he said, that the bill would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The subject was not new. It had long been before Congress and the nation, and had been fully discussed, and was well understood. It could not, therefore, be necessary to obtain the views of a standing committee on the subject.

Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, took a similar view, and added that he hoped it was the purpose of the House to act upon this question at the present session. If so, there ought not to be any unnecessary delay in bringing it up for consideration. To refer the bill to a Standing Committee would serve no purpose except to delay the action of the House upon it.

Mr. Grennell, urged as another objection to a reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, that an opinion on the subject had already been formed and expressed by that committee.—Neither that or any other committee could furnish the House with any new lights or information upon the subject.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Hamer, Reynolds, Granger, Lincoln, and Gillett, the latter of whose remarks were cut off by the arrival of the hour to proceed to the Special Orders of the Day.

The House then, in Com. of the Whole, took up the Bill for the better protection of the Western frontier, an amendment to which was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported the Bill to the House.

The Bill to establish an Arsenal in the State of North Carolina, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and finally reported to the House.

The Message from the President, in relation to the settlement of our difficulties with France, was received, read, referred to the Com. on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

The House took up the Bill making appropriations for the Fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, which was debated for some time.

Wednesday, May 11.

SENATE.—*Mexico.*—Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States, concerning an additional article in the treaty with Mexico, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits with the Government of Mexico; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clay said that the bill was in exact conformity with the former one, and was intended to revive the commission which had expired in consequence of the expiration of the treaty. The Committee on Foreign Relations were desirous that it should pass without delay. There was a peculiar propriety in so passing it, resulting from our existing relations with Mexico. A survey was to be made; and we were endeavoring to ascertain, as precisely as possible, the true boundary line between that country and our own. In the mean time the General commanding our forces in that quarter had taken up a position in or near this disputed territory. Existing circumstances were such as to make it absolutely necessary that proper officers should be authorized to carry out the provisions of the treaty, thereby evincing the sincerity of our intentions, and the fidelity with which we adhere to our engagements.

The bill was then read a second time, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House, to provide for the defence of the Western frontier, with an amendment; which was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—*Public Lands.*—The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the motions pending in relation to the reference of the Bill from the Senate for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the several States.

Mr. Gillett finished his remarks in favor of referring it to the Com. of Ways and Means; and was replied to by Mr. Granger, in favor of sending it to the Com. of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Briggs said he understood there were three motions before the House: first, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; second to the Committee on Public Lands; and, third, to the Committee of Ways and Means. He said this was no new subject before Congress; it had been acted upon in one or the other House repeatedly for these seven years, and there was no necessity therefore for such an investigation as would be required upon a subject with which the House was not already acquainted. Every one knew the general character and merits of the measure, and he was in favor of having the bill committed at once to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. If it was sent to either of the Committees of the House, it would have to take its chance among other papers and other business, and nobody could tell when it would be heard from again; now it was in the power of the House, and he hoped they would keep it there and act upon it. The Committee of Ways and Means could tell, to be sure, how much money was in the Treasury, and how much had been appropriated; they could tell, also, how much it was proposed to appropriate to other purposes; but he was not disposed now to stop and ask those questions; he was not disposed to wait till the Committee of Ways and means could ascertain how much money they could use upon railroads and canals and public roads—*appropriations in high disrepute only six months ago, as monstrous monopolies, but now in high favor with that party which wishes to prevent a distribution of the surplus revenue to the People of the country.* He would be willing to trust the subject to the vote of the House now, and he hoped they would refer it to a Committee of the Whole, and act upon it at the earliest period which the business of the House would permit.

Mr. Lane took the floor, but the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the special order was announced.

The Fortification Bill was then again taken up, and discussed until the adjournment.

Thursday, May 12.

SENATE.—After the transaction of the usual private morning business, the Senate took up the Bill making appropriations for the erection of Fortifications, the Purchase of Sites, &c., and discussed it until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House again refused to take up the Joint Resolution fixing the 23d of May as the day of Adjournment, by a vote of 107 to 82.

Public Land Bill.—The debate was still farther continued on the several motions for the reference of this Bill to different Committees of the House.

The Fortification Bill was again taken up, and discussed.

Friday, May 13.

SENATE.—There appearing to be no quorum present at the usual hour of meeting of this body, Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate adjourn, which was carried, ayes 14, noes 8.

HOUSE.—The Bill from the Senate, to give effect to Patents for Lands, issued in the name of deceased persons, was passed.

On motion of Mr. E. Whittlesey, the House then proceeded to the Special Orders of the Day for Fridays, being Private Bills—a great number of which were finally passed.

[The National Intelligencer, of Saturday the 14th, remarks: "The Races were, yesterday, owing to the combined influence of the fine weather and the competition expected from high-bred animals upon the turf, the great scene of attraction in this city. In consequence, the Senate not being able to make a quorum, adjourned without doing any business; and the House, which meets at 10 o'clock, was without a quorum after 12 o'clock, but continued to do business by general consent, as if a quorum were present. We are not sure that this precedent may not grow into practice, and come in time to be common law, though against the Constitution. It was *Mr. Whittlesey's day*, however; and the House has so much confidence in him that we verily believe they would be willing, if it were asked of them, to do the same by the whole batch of his Bills, as our Franklin, when a boy, is said to have wished his father to do, when he begged him, instead of saying grace upon the daily dinner of salted meat, piece by piece, to say grace at once upon the whole barrel of it."]

From the National Intelligencer of May 10.

TEXIAN AFFAIRS.

The Texian subject has assumed an aspect entirely new, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, since the Debate in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, in connection with the Documents which were read on that day.

From these documents, &c. it will be seen that the Executive has undertaken to claim, as being within the limits of the United States, territory over which the Mexican Government has heretofore exercised jurisdiction, including "old Fort Nacogdoches;" and has authorized Gen. Gaines, under such interpretation of the rights of the United States, to cross the Sabine and occupy that post. Of this determination on the part of the Executive, communicated to Gen. Gaines by a letter from the War Department, dated the 26th ult., the Secretary of State (Mr. Forsyth) apprized Mr. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, in a conversation on the 20th of April, assuring him that the measure was "not to be taken as an indication of any hostile feeling, or of a desire to establish a possession or claim not justified by the treaty of limits."

What the Mexican Minister said, if he said any thing, in reply to this communication from the Secretary of State, has not been communicated to Congress. The Executive has left Congress in doubt on the subject, unless it may be inferred, from nothing being said of it, that the Minister had not a word to say in reply to what Mr. Forsyth communicated to him. Such may have been the case. But we doubt it. Be that as it may, however, we should be wanting in our duty to our readers, if we did not warn them, in time, of the imminent danger of our being involved by this measure in a war which cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the whole Western frontier, however fortunate we may be in its prosecution or victorious in its termination. We earnestly hope that the danger may pass away; that the Mexican Government will be satisfied with the assurances of the Secretary of State, that the military occupation of the Mexican territory is from an amicable motive, and will continue no longer than until the line is run and the true limits marked—notwithstanding the demonstrable proposition that no line that can be run, according to the terms of our Treaty with Mexico, can include the said old Fort Nacogdoches. We hope that the Government of Mexico will avoid coming into a collision with the United States, which, however it be brought about, would be at least as disastrous to Mexico on her maritime border, as it would be to the United States on our Western frontier, and would be justly a subject of reproach, in the community of nations, to both countries.

We have assumed it, above, as demonstrable, that no line that can be run under the Treaty can include the old post of Nacogdoches, which Gen. Gaines has been instructed to occupy. We will now state the grounds of this assumption on our part.

But, first, let us state, without reference to our Treaties with Spain and Mexico, the material points in this question of boundary:

1. The sources of the Sabine, properly so called, rise near the South side of Red river, and head over all the sources of the river Neches.

2. The Sabine, where intersected by latitude 32 degrees, is a river, which is, at high water, navigable by pirogues and small batteaux. The line of latitude 32, extended westward, would strike only the head-creeks of the Neches.

3. Nacogdoches, situated some fifty miles west of the Sabine, is an ancient Spanish establishment, made long previous to the French colonization of Louisiana. The land-grants of *all* the country from the main river Sabine westward, and some of them east of that stream, emanated from the Land Office in San Antonio de Bexar (of which the Alamo was the citadel.) Consequently all the country west of the Sabine river has, at all times since the colonization of Louisiana by France, and of Texas by the Spaniards, been regarded, up to the present time, as part of the Spanish (now Mexican) Territory.

So clear, indeed, is this question, that no person, even moderately acquainted with the geography of the countries on both sides of the Sabine, would any more regard the Neches as the main stream of the Sabine, than they would the Shenandoah as the main stream of the Potomac, or the Juniata as that of the Susquehannah.

Let us now refer to the solemn recognition by Treaty of the boundary of Texas, whilst that province, with all the other States of Mexico, was still considered a province of Spain. The Treaty with Spain (Feb. 22, 1819) recognizes the boundary between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, as follows: It "shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of the river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red river; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red river, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South sea. The whole being *as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, as published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818.*"

The same treaty further stipulates, in reference to the boundary thus recognised, as follows: "The two high contradicting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims and pretensions to the territories described by the said line; that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line," &c.

As between the United States and Spain, nothing can be plainer or clearer than their definition of boundary.

But, still later, after the recognition of the independence of Mexico, that is to say, on the 12th of February, 1828, we made a Treaty with Mexico (the ratifications of which were exchanged as late as April 5, 1832,) in which was a new recognition of boundary, *word for word, in the very terms* (Melish's map and all) of the article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Again: only on the 20th of the last month (the very day of the *conferences* between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister) were exchanged the ratifications of a supplementary treaty, the sole object of which was to recognise and carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of 1828 concerning the boundary line between the two countries

Whatever doubt existed as to the boundary line, was ended by the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, not contradicted, but solemnly renewed and corroborated by subsequent Treaties with Mexico. But, to prevent the possibility of the language of those treaties being subjected to different interpretations, Melish's map of January, 1818, was made *a part of each of these Treaties*; and the line marked on that map, thus recognised, must be the true line, whatever any one may now think *ought to have* been the recognised line. According to that map, the post of Nacogdoches is, by measurement, *forty-eight miles west of the western boundary of the United States*, south of its intersection of the latitude of 32 degrees, and is of course so many miles within the Mexican territory.

This is a plain statement of the case, as we understand it.

We do not pretend to deny, the reader will readily perceive, that it would be a very *convenient* thing to have the boundary line of the United States extended as far west as it is claimed—(though such an extension would not embrace the principal settlements made in that country by emigrants from the United States)—but it is an acquisition which can be made in one only of two ways: that is, with the consent of Mexico, or by conquest. To the former mode of obtaining it we have no objection: to the latter we have all the repugnance of those who have a due regard either to the faith of treaties or the law of nations.

Nor do we deny that, in the event of any hostile inroad into the territory of the United States, the invaders, whether Indians, Mexicans, or Texians, may be *pursued* into Texas. What we object to is the authority expressly given to our commanding General on that frontier to advance into the Mexican territory as far as Nacogdoches; considering such an authority, under present circumstances, as one very liable, and very likely, to be construed into an *order*—and, consequently, an authority which ought not to have been given. Still less would we be understood as differing in opinion from those who deem an addition necessary to the existing means and materials for the defence of the Western frontier. It is due to the People of that frontier, not only that they should be protected from actual danger, but secured from the apprehension of it.

All proper measures, having that end in view, and no latent ulterior purpose, will receive our cordial assent and approbation. But, of all conceivable ways of disposing of our surplus revenue, we protest against bringing into the field, upon the plea of defending the frontier, large armies of militia, should obvious necessity and propriety not require it.

From the Charleston Courier.

"WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

"The City of Washington now owes a debt of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. This debt is due in part to a Banking House in Holland, and if not paid, and that too very speedily the City must be sold, not to the Dutch, but to pay the Dutch. In the good or bad policy that led to the accumulation of this said debt, the National Government had no hand, and yet an appeal is made to its charity, if not to its justice, to pay off the Dutch Bankers. The citizens are very impatient for the aid of Congress, but whether they will obtain it or not, I have as yet no means of determining. That the City has any just or equitable demands on the country for its aid, I believe is not exactly assumed; but we are told, that if the City is sold to pay the Dutchmen, the Nation will be disgraced. How the country can be disgraced by the defalcation of a single City, I cannot perceive; as well might Charleston claim a gratuity from the Government, as the City of Washington. If I had the power to decide, I would not give one farthing to save the City from the Dutch; and if the Hollanders should get it, they would soon abandon, it, as one of the most disastrous calamities that ever befel them.

"It was unfortunate for Virginia and Maryland, and for the whole country, that the District of Columbia was ever geographically created. It has, from the first day of its existence, been a source of grievous taxation; and what is more than all, it has opened a door for the agitation of the question of slavery. Sound policy, in my opinion, calls for its immediate retrocession, and yet it is not probable that any thing of the kind can be effected.

"The taxation endured by the people of the District is enormous, and amounts, as I am told by those who are enabled to be informed correctly, to four dollars the head, including all classes and conditions of society. Property is taxed for more than it will sell, and no greater affliction could befall a man than the possession of extended real estate on Washington.

"In the course of a few days, the Washington memorial for aid will be acted upon in the House, and if not allowed, the citizens will yield to despair. Well, we shall all pity their misfortunes, but we cannot, in justice to other sections of this Union, squander the public money in Washington.

"The conception of the City was signally bad—its execution has been worse, and if calamity has befallen it, it should shoulder the load the best way it can, and accommodate itself to affliction? No City in this country has received bequests at the hands of the Government, and why should Washington form an exception. A few days will decide the fate of the City." S.

The Senate of Massachusetts have rejected by a decisive vote, a bill from the House of Representatives, abolishing, in some cases, the punishment of death.

Indian Disturbances in Georgia.

From the Macon Messenger.

Our accounts from Columbus and the vicinity are of a most alarming character. A war has already been commenced, and a number of citizens killed. The Creek Nation, below the Federal Road, are all in arms, and killing every white person they fall in with. There has been less known of the hostility of those above, but it is most probable that all are combined, and that the movements are simultaneous through the whole nation. They commenced their general work of slaughter on Monday, the 10th instant. Previous to this, on the 5th, Major Wm. B. Flourney, late of Putnam County, in this State, was killed and scalped, a few miles below Fort Mitchell. A Mr. Hobbs was killed while in bed. A letter from Colonel Crowell, the Agent at Fort Mitchell, dated the 9th, says that "four persons have been killed and many negroes taken off within a few days. That he had sent a messenger to some of the principal Chiefs, who had returned him word that their young men were bent on war, and have assembled in the swamp near the Federal road to attack any troops that might march into the nation." The Indians have taken possession of Hardaway's Ferry, 8 miles above Columbus. Dr. Ingersoll, an Enrolling Agent, who was in the nation, at or near Talladega, found them to exhibit so much hostility that he was compelled to leave, and come into Columbus. Great numbers of people, supposed to be about 2,000, who reside West of the Chattahochee, had come to Columbus for protection. A company of about 20 men went out of Columbus on Monday, a few miles, to protect and bring in some families, effected their purpose, and returned in safety.—Another company of about one hundred men, on Tuesday went into the nation, 8 miles to the Uchee bridge, on the Federal road, and brought in some straggling settlers, but did not see any Indians. Fifteen dead bodies were seen by the flying inhabitants, who had been shot by the Indians, and were lying in the road, five of which were brought into Columbus.

Of course, all is confusion and dismay—the number that have been murdered cannot be ascertained, but it was believed that there were twenty-seven who had been heard of and seen, that were killed on the roads. Probably many were on the plantations. The Western Mail to Montgomery is suspended, so that we shall have no intelligence for some time West of Columbus.

We have heard nothing of (indeed there has not been time to call out) a force, for the purpose of opposing the Indians. A considerable one will be required, as the Creeks number not less than 7,000 warriors, most or all of whom may be expected to take the field. If the present anticipations are verified, the war of Florida will be a fraction to the one with the Creeks. It is very certain, that the Seminoles of Florida, last fall sent a war belt to every town in the Creek Nation, to stir them up to war; and it is very probable that a similar attempt has been made through the whole of the Southern and Western tribes on the borders of the United States.

From the Charleston Courier, of May 18.

By a gentleman who arrived last evening on the Rail Road, from Columbus, which place he left on Sunday last, we have been politely furnished with the following information:

The extensive plantations of Colonel Crowell, General Abercrombie, General M'Dougals, and Mr. Jonathan Hudson, have been burnt by the Indians. The steamer *Hyperion*, in coming up the Chattahoochie, was fired upon—and two pilots and one passenger killed. She was run ashore on the Georgia side, and abandoned by the Captain, crew, and passengers, who had arrived in Columbus. The town of Roanoke, on the Georgia side of the river, 30 miles below Columbus, was in possession of the Indians on Sunday morning last. The steam boat *Georgia*, which was at Roanoke, had likewise been taken, and as reported, every person on board killed.

On Saturday night the Agent of the Telegraph Line, Mr. Adams, and two drivers, Green and Hicks, in attempting to remove the horses from the stage road in the Indian nation, were killed, and two horses wounded.

A letter from Augusta, states that Irwinton, a flourishing town on the Georgia side of the river, had also been burnt by the Indians; but the gentleman who favoured us with the above particulars, thinks that it was safe on Sunday morning last.

The only newspaper received last evening by the Rail Road, was the Mobile *Chronicle* of the 11th inst., due the day previous. The following note from our correspondent at Augusta, states that all communication with the Western route, has been cut off:

"Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist, }
May 18. }

"The Indians have now cut off all communication—the Western Stage, last evening, brought back all the mails forwarded for Montgomery, from our Post Office for the last week, and the only communication now open is the Florida line to Mobile; and there is no knowing how long that will be passable. It is reported the Stage Agent and two Drivers have been killed. The Governor has issued his proclamation calling for two regiments of Volunteers."

From the Augusta Constitutionalist of May 20.

The Rev. J. E. Gibson, who had been on a visit to Selma via Montgomery, for the purpose of ascertatning what assistance could be procured for the defence of the new settled part of that State, against the hostile Indians, states that on his return the previous night to Columbus in the stage, in company with Maj. Gibson of S. C. and Mr. Deering of Athens, Ga. and two other passengers, an attack was made upon the stage by a small party of Indians. It occurred about 11 or 12 o'clock, and about 15 miles this side of Tuskigee. From all the circumstances, the passengers are of opinion that they owe their escape to the fact of the Indians not having time to reload their guns, which they had just fired at some unfortunate traveller, who most probably fell a victim. One individual they had certainly shot, and several wounded, within two hundred yards of the spot. They followed the stage two or three hundred yards—and from their hostile appearance and expressions, no doubt would have fired upon it had their guns been charged.

Extracts of letters from the Post Master at Columbus, to the Postmaster-General:

COLUMBUS GA. Monday Evening, }
May 16, 1836—At Dark. }

SIR,—Two drivers have this moment arrived, bringing the distressing intelligence that two stages containing five heavy leather mails, accompanied by a guard of six men, and several passengers, making in all fourteen persons, were attacked this day about noon, 18 miles from this town, by a large body of Indians, and overpowered. The drivers left the stages, and have reached town. They know nothing of the guard or the passengers. I have employed fifty friendly Indians, at an expense of $200, to go out to night and bring in the mails. They will start immediately, and by morning we shall know the fate of the mails.

Very respectfully, J. VAN NESS, P. M.

TUESDAY, May 17—12 Noon.

The friendly Indians sent out last night, have this moment returned, and report that on their arrival at the place where the mails were left they discovered the stage in the road, and also the mail wagon, together with three dead men and two dead horses. They state that they saw in the wagon three large mail bags untouched, and a quantity of newspapers strewed on the ground; that they commenced collecting the newspapers, when an Indian made his appearance near them, and on ascertaining who they were, plunged into a cane brake near them, where these friendly Indians suppose a large party of the hostile band were concealed, and that they immediately fled. This statement embraces their whole story.

Every thing here is in utter confusion—no system—no organization—but perfect anarchy. Two hundred men could keep the road open from this to Montgomery, at least until troops are collected in the nation; but at present all command and none obey.

I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to give more detailed and coherent statements, in relation to affairs here. I shall make every effort to rescue the mails, but I now entertain no hope of their being saved.

Very respectfully,
JAMES VAN NESS, P. M.

Creek Hostilities.—The people of Alabama are moving with highly commendable promptitude to the suppression of Indian disturbances. A public meeting was held at Montgomery, in that State, on the 10th inst., at which resolutions were adopted by the citizens, to form themselves into two military corps, the one to hold itself in readiness to proceed forthwith to the defence of the settlers in the Creek country, the other to act as a body of minute men, for the protection of persons and property at home; and also to raise money to defray the necessary expenses. We make the following extract from the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the above date:

"There can be no longer any doubt but that hostilities have commenced between the Creek Indians and settlers. It is said, by an express just arrived, and corroborated by private letters received thro' the mail, that the savages are embodying in some large swamp, and meditate a general attack upon the whites. It is also stated that the Chiefs have been unable to restrain their young men, that they cry aloud for war, and thirst for vengeance.

"Our Volunteer Companies are preparing to march to the tented field. They will leave in the morning and thus meet the emergency."

Troops to oppose the Indians.—The Montgomery Journal of April 27 states that orders had been issued by the Governor of Alabama to Generals Scott and Watkins [of that State] to draught 2,000 men from their brigades, and to hold them in readiness to act against the Creek Indians, should any emergency arise to require it.

The Governor of Georgia has called for three battalions of militia, to be raised by voluntary enlistment, to protect our western frontier from the hostile incursions of the Creeks. These, with the one now under command of Major Howard, in service, will constitute two full regiments, who will be required to serve for three months. Four companies at least of mounted men is desired. The requisition is made principally from the Chattahoochee counties, but none will be declined from any quarter, who offer in time, and the volunteer companies already organized and commissioned, are expected to rush forthwith to the scene of danger.—*Geo. Cour.*

A likely young negro fellow, the property of Mr. Baker Staton, of this county, met his death a few days since in a singular manner. He had been ploughing, and having unhooked the trace chains, in attempting to throw them on the horse, the horse started and one of the chains, wound round the negro's arm and hooked, and in this manner the horse ran with him until he killed him.—*Tarboro' Press.*

Latest From Florida.

Extracts of letters received in Charleston.

"TALLAHASSEE, MAY 5.—Since Gen. Scott has dismounted the Army and sent our Troops home, the Indians have left their fastness and are rallying forth upon our defenceless inhabitants. On the evening of the 4th, they killed a Negro on Judge Randall's farm and took off his horses and mules; and on the 5th, last evening, they were seen at Col. Gamble's, within 16 miles of this place. Randall's is 20 miles. These reports are undoubted, our scouts have returned and reported them to be facts; but we cannot hear what numbers are embodied; it is believed here, not many. We are preparing to defend ourselves, and should they make an attack on the City to-night, the conflict will be a desperate one; the one party contending for booty, the other for their wives and children.

"P S. I have just read a letter from Col. Gamble to his Lady, written this day, in which he says two men have been wounded by the Indians near where he and a few neighbors are posted. The Colonel left this place yesterday morning, and has made a Fort of cotton bags. We have sent about 60 men to his rescue; we could spare him no more, and if there should be a large force of Indians, the whole will be butchered. I am sorry I have not time to write you further, but can spare no more time, as I must prepare to meet the savage foe."

TALLAHASSEE, MAY 10.

"The party which visited Col. Gamble's plantation, in pursuit of the Indians who had committed depredations there, have returned, but without falling in with the Indians. From their tracks, it was supposed there were about thirty. The Indians have made a demonstration against St. Marks, but being fired upon, had retreated, without doing any damage."

The plantation of Mr. Dupont, about 25 miles from St. Augustine, was attacked on the night of the 8th inst. Mr. D. made his escape, with his two sons, and walked to St. Augustine. Mr. Joseph Long, who was in the house, was shot down. The Indians ransacked the house, and loaded ten horses with plunder; gave Mr. Dupont's four guns to his negroes, and told them to kill every white man they saw. The negroes, however, all escaped to town, as did also Gen. Hernandez's, whose place was also visited by the Indians.

On Sunday morning, upon the receipt of the above information, Gen. Scott sent Capt. Dimick's Company of U. S. Artillery, mounted, accompanied by 10 volunteers, in pursuit of them. After marching until sunset, they came upon a party of Indians, 7 to 10 in number, who were driving off a large body of cattle. The volunteers were in advance, and charged upon them, and fired, wounding two of them. The Indians returned the fire and killed Mr. Dupont's horse under him, and wounded Capt. Dimick's. The remainder of the Indians fled into the hammock near by, and were pursued by the troops, who poured in a heavy fire. One of the regulars was killed and four wounded—two of them severely—night coming on they were compelled to retire to the open woods, where they encamped and remained a few hours; but as there was no water for the horses or men, they retired to St. Josephs.

The whole number might have been taken had day-light lasted. Capt. Dimick reports 4 Indians killed, and probably as many wounded. The man who was killed they buried, and on returning to the ground next day, they found him dug up and scalped. They were well supplied with ammunition, and had considerable plunder with them.

Extract of a letter to the editor, of the Savannah Georgian, dated

TALLAHASSEE, MAY 11.—For the last four or five days, our city has been the scene of consternation and alarm. We have been nightly, (I may say hourly) expecting an attack from our red brethren.

All the plantations bordering on the Oscilla River, in Jefferson county, have been abandoned and the inhabitants, are flying before the enemy. I should not be the least astonished, if the Indians attack Tallahassee. A report has just reached town (based upon good authority,) that 35 of our Volunteers, under command of Capt. Razor, of Gadsden county, had encountered a party of Indians in the vicinity of St. Marks, and that a desperate engagement had ensued. They could be seen plainly with spy glasses from the "Old Bomb Proof," (Fort St. Marks) by the citizens, and it was generally thought, that our men had out flanked them, and cut them off from the hammock. To night, the whole town will be under arms. These Indian hostilites will retard the prosperity of our growing Territory at least five years, unless immediate relief is sent to us.

From the Charleston Courier, of May 19.

We have been furnished, by a passenger in the schr. *Hudson*, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Tampa Bay, with the following particulars of an action fought on the 27th ult., between a party of about 500 Seminoles on the one hand, and the Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and a portion of the U. S. Regulars on the other. The battle occured at a place called Thlonatasse, 14 miles from Fort Brooke. The troops engaged were the Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and eight Companies of the 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and one Company of the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, with one field piece, consisting in all of about 750 men. This force was sent from Fort Brooke on the 26th ult., and reached Fort Alabama on the following day. After securing the provisions and stores, a quantity of powder was placed in the magazine (that it would explode on the opening of the door. This done, the troops continued their return, and when about a mile and a half distant from the Fort, heard a loud report, proceeding, no doubt, from the explosion of the magazine. Proceeding about two miles further, they found the dead bodies of two of their men, who had been missing the previous day—each of these bodies was horribly mangled, the other unscalped. While the whole force was beholding this scene, they were fired on by about five hundred Indians, as was supposed, from a hammock about 30 yards distant. A general action ensued, which continued for an hour—the Indians retreating only after they had received seven rounds of grape shot. On the hammock being charged by the Infantry, the savages took to flight. Several dead Indians were found on the field of battle, and numerous traces where they had dragged off the wounded. The loss of the whites was 3 killed and 22 wounded—they behaved with great gallantry on the occasion. Col. Lindsay having been confined from sickness, the command devolved on Col. Chisolm, of the Alabama Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Foster of the regular army. The troops returned to Fort Brooke, on the 28th ult., and the Volunteers have since been disbanded, and are waiting the first opportunity to return to their homes.

Gov. Call, of Florida, has issued an order for a draft of 150 mounted men, for immediate service, to serve four months, for the protection of the exposed frontier, and calls upon all the Militia of the Territory to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any exposed point.

Latest From Texas.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, May 20.

GLORIOUS NEWS!—TEXAS INDEPENDENT!

The New Orleans Bulletin, which came to hand this morning, brings the intelligence below. Our fears are all removed: Santa Anna is taken; the Mexican army cut up and made prisoners, and the liberty of Texas acknowledged. All hail, Texas and Freedom! The terms of peace, as will be seen below, are not fully confirmed; but there can be no doubt as to the result. Without Santa Anna, Mexico can do nothing; and he is in safe hands, where he will undoubtedly remain until all the expenses of the war are paid, and the treaty of peace and Independence satisfactorily signed and secured.

TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian army has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the Glorious Victory of Gen. Houston, and has favored us with a list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

General Cos supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners.—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonte (Aid-de-camp,) Cols. Caspedes of the Guerro batallion, Bringas, (Aid to Santa Anna,) Portilla de la Pedreguire (Aid to Santa Anna,) Nuner, Valienti; Lieut. Cols. Filipe Romero, [wounded,] Valienti, Don Pedro del Carbo, Fernando Urriza, (wounded,) Aid to Santa Anna. Arcos, Encise, Mugla Don Ramon Caro, Private Secretary to Santa Anna; also 5 Captains and 12 Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition; that his army should lay down their arms, Texas Independence be acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico; Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army, should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—From private communications and other sources, the reported battle between the Texian forces and a large division of the Mexican army, published some days since, is now well confirmed.

From the National Intelligencer of May 17.

Letters have been received at the War Office from Gen. Gaines, we understand, which express his confidence—founded on various information—in the truth of the news of the defeat of Santa Anna; which information, together with the entire quiet of the Indians, and the improbability of any disturbance on the frontier, has induced him to *countermand* the call for volunteers from the neighboring States. This news is almost as important as the other. We wait with great impatience for particulars from New Orleans of the affairs which have produced results so important.

Unhappy Occurrence.—On Thursday the 5th instant, we regret to learn, a worthy and estimable citizen of our District, fell a victim to unexpected death, by the hand of Providence. Mr. William Campbell, an estimable and highly respectable citizen of the Indian Land, being in his fields, on the afternoon of that day, was suddenly snatched from the bosom of an amiable, highly respected, and once joyful, but *now* disconsolate family, by a stroke of lightning, which produced instantaneous death. Mr. Campbell was a gentleman much respected—an industrious and intelligent farmer—a kind neighbor, and in the end, without eulogy, a *good citizen, and an honest man.*—*Yorkville Times.*

Charlotte:

Friday, May 27, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CADDOO.

Republican White Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

County Convention

FOR THE NOMINATION OF WHIG CANDIDATES.

At the Public Meeting of the Whigs, held in this Town on the 20th day of April, it was recommended to the friends of Judge White in each Captain's District in the County to assemble at their respective Muster-Grounds on the 14th inst. and appoint two Delegates in each to meet in Convention in Charlotte on the 30th of May, for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates to be run on the Whig Ticket for Members of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

In pursuance of this recommendation, meetings of the People were held in nearly every District in the County, and a large number of the Delegates appointed by them assembled in this Town on Friday last, to carry into effect the object of their appointment.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, (second story of the Courthouse) and was organized by the appointment of

MATTHEW WALLACE, Esq., Chairman; and
ANDREW STINSON, Secretary.

The Delegates then gave in their names, and presented their credentials; when it appeared there were *thirty-six* Delegates present, representing *twenty-seven* Captains' Companies.

After consultation, and a free and full interchange of views and opinions in the Convention, the following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the following Gentlemen be recommended to the Whig Party as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly of North Carolina, viz:

For the Senate—W. JULIUS ALEXANDER.
For the House of Commons: WASHINGTON MORRISON, Dr. WM. A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REID.

2. *Resolved*, That the Gentlemen hereby nominated be solicited to accept the nominations thus conferred upon them; and that the Whig Party—the real Republicans—of the County of Mecklenburg, be respectfully requested to give them a hearty, zealous, and united support, and use all honorable means to secure the success of the Ticket.

3. *Resolved*, That the Editor of the Charlotte Journal be requested to give these proceedings a place in his columns.

After reading these resolutions to the assembly of citizens of town and county convened in the Court Room below, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MATTHEW WALLACE, *Chair'n.*
ANDREW STINSON, *Secretary.*

☞ *Whig Candidates for Mecklenburg County.*—Above, the reader will see the official account of the proceedings of the County Convention which assembled in this Town on the 20th of May, for the purpose of nominating Whig Candidates to represent this County in the next Legislature of the State.

The Convention was much more numerously attended, and comprised a more general representation of the County, than the most sanguine could have expected at the present very busy season with the planters. The County of Mecklenburg is divided into eighteen Militia Beats or Districts—in some of the more populous of which, in addition to the uniformed Militia Company, there are one and sometimes two Volunteer Corps—the whole amounting, when added together, as we are informed, to *thirty-three* Captains' Companies in the County. It will be seen, from the Proceedings of the Convention, above, that Delegates appointed by *twenty-seven* of these Companies produced their credentials and took seats in that body. And doubtless there were other Companies unrepresented therein, which had appointed Delegates, judging from the fact that a considerable number of those which were represented, had only one Delegate each in the Convention, out of the two appointed. The greatest good feeling characterized the proceedings of the Convention; which, together with the *unanimity* exhibited in the result of its labors, the spirit of enlightened zeal in which its members acted, and their mutual pledges to use all honorable and proper means to promote the success of the *whole Ticket* presented to their fellow-citizens, make it impossible that we should doubt its success before the People in August next.

OUR FLAG IS NOW UNFURLED IN OLD MECKLENBURG, and it remains with the Whigs of the County to determine whether it shall be proudly raised high upon the ramparts of victory, or ignominiously trailed in the mud and dust of defeat. Let the spirit which was exhibited here on the 20th of April, and which had not abated on the 30th of May, but continue to sway the Whigs of Mecklenburg—let them proclaim the *true Republican* principles upon which their party is based—let them give political light to the honest but deluded followers of the office-holding and office-seeking faction—and the patriot will have no cause to fear for the Whig Flag of Liberty and the Constitution, in the County which first declared itself independent of British thraldom.

☞ *Rail-Road Delegates.*—At a meeting of the Citizens of Yancey County, held for the purpose of appoining Delegates to represent them in the Rail-Road Convention which is to meet in Knoxville on the 4th of July next, Col. T. Bialock, C. D. Smith, and Dr. John Yancey, were unanimously chosen.

At a meeting of a large number of the Citizens of Burke County, held at Morganton, on the 12th instant, for the same purpose, Col. L. T. Avery, B. S. Gaither, John Rutherford, E. F. Willis, Dr. John Carson, and J. J. Erwin, were appointed to represent Burke County in said Convention.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to at the last mentioned meeting:

"*Resolved*, That we would not pretend to dictate or advise the Engineers or Delegates what route to pursue, by delineations on maps; but that, believing the *Mineral Route*, (as it has been appropriately termed,) passing through Fairfield, Chester, and York Districts, South Carolina, Lincoln, Burke, and Yancey counties in North Carolina, thence to Washington or Carter in Tennessee, is not only sixty or seventy miles the shortest route, but (contrary to the received opinion of many who have not examined it,) affords the best pass in the Blue Ridge from Virginia to Georgia.

"*Resolved*, That it is a duty we owe not only to ourselves, but (with these convictions) to all the States concerned, to endeavor to have a survey of this route by the Engineers, at as early a period as possible, and a report thereon; which, if found to be nearest and most practicable, we hope will be sustained. If not—as the common good is all we seek—we are willing to support that route which may be found nearest and best, but hope that ourpleasins may, at least, be examined.—And, for the promotion of which, it is

"*Further Resolved*, That the President appoint a committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be to wait upon the Engineers immediately, and request the required survey. The following gentlemen were appointed such committee, viz: Gen. David Newland, Wm. C. Erwin, Esq., and Sam'l. Flemming.

"*Be it further Resolved*, That if the proposed survey can be obtained, a committee of five persons, acquainted with the country, be appointed to wait upon the Engineers at our county line, and pilot and conduct them by the most practicable route to the Tennessee Line, and give them all information in their power. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: John Suddeth, Esq., Wm. Murphey, Jr., Col. L. T. Avery, John Rutherford, David Chandler, Esq.

Delegates to represent the City of Charleston in the Knoxville Convention: C. J. Colcock, Ker Boyce, James Nicholson, Joel R. Poinsett, R. B. Smith, Isaac E. Holmes, Thomas Lowndes, David Alexander, Benjamin F. Dunkin, Jas. G. Holmes, Mitchell King, J. C. Levy, S. P. Ripley, Otis Mills, C. Edmonston, Nath. Heyward, Alex. Black, Dan. E. Huger, Alfred Huger, Edwd. Lynah, Wm. R. Pringle, James Cuthbert, Wm. P. Finley, John A. Stuart, James March, S. H. Dickson, A. S. Wellington, T. Tupper, James Walton, J. W. Toomer, Dr. T. Y. Simmons, James Gadsden.

☞ *Camden Bank.*—The whole amount of Stock subscribed in this new Institution, at the various places where books were opened, was 102,126 shares, at $50 each, making the sum of $5,106,300—more than twenty times as much as the Capital Stock of the Bank is authorized to be by the Charter. No one person was allowed to take more than five shares, and there are 6538 subscribers. We understand it is intended to cut down every subscriber to one share, and then determine, by lottery, who shall lose and who retain even that small amount of the Stock. Since our capitalists seem to have so much "surplus revenue" seeking employment, could they not find a profitable investment of it in Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road Stock?

☞ In looking over the proceedings of a Van Buren District Convention in Wilmington, we were struck with the wording of one of the resolutions passed, in which the Delegates recommend to their followers "to use all "*favorable*" means to insure the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson." It is common for public meetings to pledge themselves to use all "*honorable*" means to secure the object of their wishes; but the above gentlemen take new ground, and determine to look only to the *favorableness* of the means to be used. The *Van-Buren-Johnson* tone of the sentiment will be better seen when it is recollected that the most *dishonorable* means that can be resorted to by political demagogues are generally most *favorable* for their purposes.

☞ At a late term of *Caswell Superior Court*, Henry Harris, (black,) was convicted of setting fire to and consuming the Jail of Orange County, and sentenced to be hung on the last Saturday in June.

Henry F. Smith was, at the same term, convicted of Forgery, and condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes, to stand in the pillory one *hour*, to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of twenty dollars. He forged a negotiable note for a considerable sum of money, and succeeded in getting it cashed at the Agency of the Bank of the State in Milton; nearly the whole of which was, however, afterwards recovered from him, by the vigilance of some of the Directors.

☞ "*Favorable Means.*"—In the following article, we have a practical illustration of the new doctrine of the Vans, that it is right and proper to use "all *favorable* means to secure the success of" their party. We find it published originally in the Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena, where it is vouched for as

"*A Fact.*—In a county not one hundred miles from this, a Whig Candidate, in canvassing, met with a voter who refused his support, alledging as a reason, that it would be the height of ingratitude not to vote for *Jackson*, since he had paid the public debt *out of his own pocket*, and had since collected thirty millions, which he *was about to distribute among the people!!!* On being asked for his authority for this startling piece of intelligence, he named one of the Van Buren candidates as his informer."

☞ *Episcopal School, at Raleigh.*—The next Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 13th day of June. And the Summer Session of the School will begin on Friday the 24th of the same month.

☞ *Officers of the New Territory of Wisconsin*, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Henry Dodge, to be Governor.
John S. Horner, to be Secretary.
Charles Dunn, to be Chief Justice.
William C. Fraxier, to be Associate Judge.
W. W. Chapman, to be Attorney.
Francis Gehon, to be Marshal.

☞ *University of North Carolina.*—The next Public Anniversary Examination of the Students in this Institution will commence on Monday the 13th of June, and continue from day to day until the 23d, on which day will take place the Annual Commencement of the College.

☞ *Editorial Change.*—We learn, from unquestionable authority, that Joshua W. Cockran, a thorough-going Whig, and a gentleman of talents, has purchased, Mr. *Loring's* "Wilmington Advertiser," and will give a decided tone to that hitherto neutral paper. Mr. *Loring* is to come to this City, to take charge of the Standard.—*Ral. Register.*

The Wilmington Advertiser was formerly published under the title of the "People's Press," and favored the election of Van Buren, but was some time since changed to the "Wilmington Advertiser," and to a neutral stand in politics, and has now come into real Whig hands. So it is with Van Burenism throughout the State: it dies gradually, but will most surely die in the end.—*West. Car.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

HURRA FOR LIBERTY!—CELEBRATION OF TEXIAN INDEPENDENCE!!

According to previous notice, the citizens of Charlotte assembled in the Courthouse on the evening of the 24th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the recent victory of the Texians, commanded by General Houston, over the Mexican Army.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Capt. James R. Neely, President; Capt. Isaac Campbell, and Dr. P. C. Caldwell, Vice-Presidents; and W. S. W. Hayes, and Wm. F. Davidson, Secretaries.

Doct. J. M. Happoldt, being called on by the Chair, explained the object of the meeting, in a very handsome and imposing manner.

Mr. J. W. Osborne followed, with a few very appropriate remarks, in further explanation of the object.

It was then moved, that the five following gentlemen be appointed to compose a Committee of Arrangements, viz. W. S. W. Hayes, Dr. J. M. Happoldt, Wm. Alexander, Col. George Nichols, and P. E. Sumner.

Mr. McFeat then moved that the Committee retire and report as to the manner in which the event should be celebrated.

After a short interval, the Committee returned, and presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Celebration of the Victory recently obtained by the Texians, under their brave Commander Gen. Samuel Houston, over the Mexican army, respectfully report: That, in honour of the event, a Transparency be painted and elevated; that a Band of Martial Music be arranged at the Courthouse at 8 o'clock on Friday evening the 27th inst., which shall give the signal for an illumination of the Courthouse; that the Citizens be respectfully requested at the same hour to illuminate the front windows of their dwellings; that the bells of the respective Churches be rung at the same time; and that at the hour of 9 o'clock the Cannon be fired 24 times.

This Report was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Col. G. H. Nichols then moved that the proceedings be published in the Charlotte Journal, and that the Citizens of the county generally be invited to participate in the celebration.

The meeting was then, on motion, adjourned.

JAMES R. NEELY, President.
ISAAC CAMPBELL, P. C. CALDWELL, } Vice Presidents.
W. S. W. HAYES, WM. F. DAVIDSON, } Secretaries.

MAY 25, 1836.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal.

SIR: I promised a number of my friends, last week, to answer, publicly, some allegations made against me, by the Van Buren party, respecting a letter I wrote to the Hon. H. W. Conner sometime last Spring. I challenge the party to produce the letter, and let it speak for itself. Were I disposed to give latitude to my feelings, I might possibly give offence to some who may have innocently reiterated the slander, (to use no harsher term,) knowing no better. To avoid this, I will merely state the facts as they were. I kept no copy of the letter or date, am therefore governed by memory alone, and shall confine my statements to the substance, and not to the words.

Sometime in the Spring of 1835 (if I am not mistaken, early in May,) I wrote this memorable letter to Mr. Conner, requesting him to offer my name as a candidate for some or any office, in the Mint about to be established in Charlotte, that he thought might be worth as much, annually, as my Practice of Medicine was, on condition he was willing to do so. And, in order that he might not be deceived by the application, I stated my political sentiments, as I was in the habit of doing in my public speeches, mentioned unequivocally my opposition to the President and many of his measures, and declared that I had never supported his election, directly or indirectly, unless my supporting him, (Conner,) as I had done, might be considered as indirectly supporting Jackson. This is the substance of the letter. I was not aware that it was considered criminal or disgraceful to ask for an appointment, though I well knew that offices were almost universally granted to the party in power. I received no answer to the above-mentioned letter—but, I think, at May Court, Mr. Conner was in Charlotte, and introduced the subject to me at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, when and where we mutually expressed our sentiments freely. He then told me that several others had made similar applications, but assured me he would write to the President, and present my name as a candidate,—and added, "that you may know I will not deceive you, I will enclose my letter to you in Charlotte, open, which you can read, then seal it, and send it to Washington." I thanked him. His letter has not yet come to hand. I understand it has been said by some that he (Conner) promised me an Appointment, on condition I would change my politics. This is false—he knew better. I have heard, also, that I told him I would relinquish my party on condition I could obtain an office.—This is equally false. I will only add, that this circumstance shows to what poor, pitiful, and contemptible measures, the party, or at least some of them, can stoop, to divert the public mind to any thing and every thing else, rather than a close investigation of their own corrupt principles.

D. R. DUNLAP.

Gen. Dudley.—We are gratified to learn from the Newbern Sentinel, that the candidate of the White party for Governor in this State, Gen. Dudley, at the recent term of Onslow County Court, addressed the people at length on the political topics of the day. The Sentinel complains of this course, and speaks of Gen. Dudley's harangue as an attempt to gull the people. Why is it, that every effort to enlighten the public mind, whether through the press or from the Hustings, is denounced by the Van Burenites? Is it because their deeds are evil, and they fear the light? In no other way, can we account for their love of darkness.

We are gratified to see the Anti-Van Buren Candidate for Governor setting this example of mixing with the people, and satisfying any doubts which they may entertain as to his political opinions. We see the same propriety in the Candidates for the Chair of State pursuing this course, as those offering for the Legislature. It is impossible that the great mass of the voters can act understandingly in the selection of a Governor, unless they have some knowledge of the views of the candidates. And how can this knowledge be imparted in a mode more consonant to our Republican usages, than by personal intercommunication with the people? We hope Gen. Dudley will continue this interchange of opinion with the electors, and will explain his views to them as frequently as occasion presents. The people will show, through the ballot boxes, whether they approve it or not.—*Ral. Reg.*

The True Issue.—The Rhode Island Elections have terminated in the choice of a majority of Van Buren men for the Legislature, and in the selection of a Van Buren Governor. We are assured by a gentleman direct from the North, that however the matter may be disguised for political purposes, yet it is nevertheless true, that the Abolition Question is the great lever in the hands of the Van Buren party at the North, with which they have managed to influence the recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He speaks, he says, from personal knowledge. Mr. Van Buren is supported in strict reference to his opinions on Slavery, and his locality as a Northern man. And yet, when the friends of Judge White, urge as an objection to Mr. Van Buren, that his principles are utterly at war with Southern interests, we are met by the cry that it is wrong to excite *sectional* jealousies. But we appeal to every candid man to say, whether, in the selection of a public servant, it be not a safe rule to choose him who is identified with us in feeling and interest, and who, in the administration of his Office, cannot injure us without injuring himself, rather than one not connected with us by any such ties. Mr. Van Buren admits, on the threshold of the station which he seeks, that Congress can constitutionally abolish slavery in the District; and this avowal, we have no doubt, is the true secret of his recent success. This doctrine is repudiated by Southern men of all parties, and yet there are those among us who are moving heaven and earth to promote Mr. Van Buren's election, and affect to be very sensitive at the merest allusion to Mr. Van Buren's Northern sympathies. We believe it is conceded by all, that it is lawful to fight a man with his own weapons. The Northern States vote for Mr. Van Buren because he is *not a Slave holder*; it is certainly a legitimate argument in favor of Judge White, in the South, that he *is a Slave-holder*. It is said to be a bad rule which will not work both ways.—*ib.*

Abolition.—Now and then a "leaky vessel" gives us a glimpse of the truth, and "truth is mighty and will prevail." Among the leaders of the abolitionists in Washington county, is a lawyer by the name of Church. When called upon, recently, for his reasons in supporting Mr. Van Buren, he gave the following answer, a copy of which has been transmitted to us.

Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., March 22.

Mr. WELLS—In answer to your enquiry why I support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, I frankly state—

1st. That I believe him to be a sound republican.

2dly. From his previous course, I have as much and more evidence of his opposition to slavery than I have of that of any of the other candidates for the Presidency. Yours, &c.

(Signed) LEONARD CHURCH.

Pretty frank for an abolition leader, but Van Buren will tell his Southern friends that there is no such man in Washington County.—*Noah.*

A Mr. Birney, formerly of Kentucky, and a man of education and talents, being infected with the abolition mania, removed to Cincinnati, some time last year, and established an abolition paper, which we believe he still continues to edit. We learn from the Cincinnati Whig that he lately undertook to deliver a public lecture in Xenia, Ohio, on the subject of abolitionism. But the people not choosing to indulge him in his traitorous assaults upon the peace of the country, pelted him with rotten eggs. They then proceeded to the office of an abolition paper, to which they shewed their respect by showers of the same kind of missiles. If rotten eggs could be kept under the nose of every stupid fanatic of them till they were all driven to take refuge among the free negroes of the British West Indies, it would be the best thing that could at this time be done for the cause of humanity in our country.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The twentieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, assembled in this town on Wednesday, the 4th instant, and continued in session to Monday last. The number of Visiters and Lay Delegates was less than had generally attended former Conventions, but the attendance on the Church Services, notwithstanding the heavy and frequent rains, was numerous and highly respectable. The Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, Bishop of the Diocese, was present, and presided. We are gratified to learn that the health of this eminent Divine has been entirely restored by his trans-Atlantic tour.

On Sunday, the Rev. *Edward M. Forbes* and the Rev. *Harvey Stanly*, of this town, and the Rev. *Cameron F. McRae*, of Fayetteville, were admitted to the Order of Priests. Among the visiters at the Convention, we, in common with the citizens in general, were pleased to see the Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D. for many years the faithful and esteemed Rector of Christ's Church in this place, and now President of Newark College, Delaware.

The next Annual Convention will be held in Fayetteville, in May, 1837.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Received too late for publication, Mr. Van Buren's reply to a letter from some citizens of Georgia, requesting him to inform them of that glorious advent in the Calendar of freedom, viz. his Birth-Day. His answer, which consists of three closely printed sheets, is principally employed in compliments on the South, hosannas to the greatest and best, and abuse of that monster the Bank. In relation to the gist of the inquiry, we find the following: "*With the lights now before me*, I should not feel myself safe in saying that it was not the eighth of January; but being penetrated by a most profound deference for the sacred right of Instruction, I am ready to submit my memory to the unerring decision of the Democracy of my country."—*Alabama Beacon.*

Horrible.—We learn from St. Louis, that on Thursday last, a colored man was arrested on board a boat by a deputy sheriff and constable; that another man assisted him to escape from the officers, whom they immediately arrested, when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live. The negro was then secured and committed to prison; but the people assembled in great force, with the determination of tearing down the prison, if he was not given up to them. Our informant states that he was delivered to the mob, taken to the outskirt of the city, and burnt alive.

The Astor Hotel, now being built at N. York, is expected to be one of the most splendid in America. It contains about 350 rooms, and between eighty and a hundred servants will be required. The great dining room is ninety four feet by fifty; the ladies' dining room about forty-five by fifty. And of the vast amount of furniture required, some notion may be formed from the quantity of a single article; three thousand spoons are ordered. This is the very perfection of individual enterprize.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

J. Lee, M. D.
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Of Camden, S. C.)

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Charlotte. He may be found at Dr. Joshua D. Boyd's, on the 18th of June, 1836.

Terms:

Setting Porcelain or Ivory Teeth,	$5
" " on Gold Clasp,	$7 to 10
" Natural Teeth,	10
Plugging with Gold,	2
" " Tin,	1
Extracting Teeth or Stumps,	50 cents to 1
Separating, Whitening, &c.	$1 to 5

Complete sets of Teeth—Remedying irregularities, &c. will be charged for according to circumstances, and the charge stated on examination. *Materials and work warranted.*

May 22, 1836. 95td

Bacon.

I HAVE still on hand a quantity of good *BACON*, which I sell for cash only. Those having bought for cash heretofore, and who have not paid, are requested to make payment without further notice.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

May 23, 1836. 4302

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 22d instant, a yellow complected boy, by the name of *PETER*, five feet high, between 40 and 50 years of age. Says he belongs to Hugh Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, South Carolina.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

May 23, 1836. 96tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

OH! GIVE ME BACK MY HEART AGAIN!

[BY MISS PARDOE.]

Oh! give me back my heart again—
You cannot prize it now;
You've look'd into a brighter eye,
And on a fairer brow.
If still you loved, you would not let
Another's image reign
One instant in your spirit depths—
Oh! give it back again.

Oh! give me back my heart again—
If it has loved you well,
Keep it in silence—'tis no tale
For lips like yours to tell.
I read it in the languid smile,
Which strives to cheat in vain;
The wandering glance—the alter'd tone—
Oh! give it back again.

Oh! give me back my heart again—
You do not know its pride;
It does not ask a single thought
Another may divide.
Fear not reproach—on happier days
Though it may dwell with pain,
Believe me, it will never seek
To beat with yours again!

Matri-mony.—Our brethren (Blum & Son,) of the Weekly Chronicle, have never received even a *slice of cake* (!) for the faithful publication of matrimonial notices! When two happy souls are irrevocably link'd together, they are so *wrapt* away in their own bliss, that they forget, we fear, another's wo. But the last Chronicle hath it on record, that the Editors have lately received, for their wholesome services, something more substantial than *mere bread!*—What think you it was, reader? Was it an invitation to the wedding? or a kiss from the fair bride? No; better than all that. What! better than a wedding frolic! and sweeter than a maiden's kiss!! Aye; it was of more avail than all the charms in Venus' cestus, or all the offerings on Hymen's alter—it was ACTUAL CASH!!!—Well mayest thou grin and stare, unsophisticated reader,—cash is a 'new thing under the sun' in a Printing-office—more especially when presented as a remuneration for services done to the votaries of Hymen.

We were always warm devotees to the doctrine of matrimony—early matrimony—but could we get the *cash* for every hymeneal notice we might publish, we could easily place the manifold advantages of wedlock in a thousand new and inviting lights; and not leave an individual old bachelor in the land a pin to hang an objection on,—nor a maiden lady with a single excuse, so long as a rose-blush lingered on her cheek. O dear! what excellent and potent logic cash is!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Life.—Oh, how many ties there are to bind the soul to earth! When the strongest are cut asunder, and the spirit feels itself cast loose from every bond which connects it with mortality, how does one little tendril after another become entwined about it, and draw it back with a gentle violence! He who thinks he has but one love, is always mistaken. The heart may have one overmastering affection, more powerful than all the rest, which, like the main root of a tree, is that which supports it; but if that be cut away, it will find a thousand minute fibres still clinging to the soil of humanity. An absorbing passion may fill up the soul, and, while it lasts, may throw a shade over the various obligations and the infinite multitude of kindnesses and tender associations that bind us to mankind; but when that fades, these are seen to twinkle in the firmament of life, as the stars shine after the sun has gone down. Even the brute, and lilies of the field, that neither toil nor spin, put in their silent claims; and the heart that would have spurned the world, settles quietly down again upon its bosom.

A new advocate for Union.—A lady, who styles herself "A Candidate for Connubial Bliss," advertises, in the Opelousas (La.) Gazette, that she "ardently desires to unite herself to some gentleman, whose habits and disposition are accordant with her own." Applications are to be made to the editor of the Gazette, who says "*if he could*, he would himself volunteer for the bold lady," and well he says so, if truly the modest fair one portrays her excellencies: "My complection brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth small, neck slender, bust proportionately full, height 5 feet 3 inches, ancles and hands delicately formed—fortune about $20,000." The editor of the Gazette earnestly invites the attention of the bachelor fraternity particularly to this application, and further remarks, that "he has seen them, with great sorrow, poking the fire, for want of something else to do, and is glad to find that a spinster has appeared who is willing to relieve them of such fruitless labor, and give them domestic occupation." Verily, if the bachelors of Opelousas can stand all this unmoved, they must indeed be an incorrigible set, and past all hopes of reform.—*Natchez Courier.*

As a gentle hint to others similarly annoyed, we record the rebuke of a visiter, to whom a mother expressed her apprehensions that he was disturbed by the crying of her spoilt child. "Not at all, madam," was the reply; "I am always delighted to hear children cry." "Indeed! why so?" "Because, in all well-regulated families, they are immediately sent out of the room."

Definition of a Gentleman.—Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the *mind*. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness, towards those with whom you may have dealings, are essential and distinguishing characteristics of a *gentleman*.

EXAMINATION.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Female School in Sugar Creek, will be conducted in the Church at that place, on Tuesday the 31st of May, commencing at the hour of 10: After which, an Address on Female Education, will be delivered by the Rev. R. H. Morrison. All who feel an interest in this subject, are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session will commence on the Monday following, (6th June.)

M. A. CALDWELL.

May 11, 1836. 3w

Dr. Charles S. Moffatt

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Providence Settlement, in the County of Mecklenburg. His residence is at the Rev. Isaac Grier's, near Mr. R. People's Store.

May 19, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL give lessons in Penmanship to Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturdays, at my residence.

TERMS:

For a plain business hand, $3 per quarter.
Italic Ornamental, $5 do.
German Text, $5 do.

Hours of attendance for Ladies, from 9 to 12, A. M.—for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, P. M.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

May 17, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Charlotte, held on the 14th instant, it was *Resolved*, that they would enclose the Grave Yard with a post and plank fence, and that proposals from contractors will be received until the 1st Saturday of June next, by the Chairman of the Board.

Specifications for the fence may be seen by applying to the Chairman or James H. Orr, Esq.

JAMES T. ASBURY *Chair'n.*

May 16, 1836.

"*By Mathematicks, and with skill,*
"*We make our customers look genteel.*"

W. J. Keahey & Co.

HAVING received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.—They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If missfit should ever occur, it is made good by the *cash* or a second trial at their own expense.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 94—3m

A Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn the public from trusting my wife Martha, as I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract from this date.

JOHN MILLER.

May 15, 1836. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company, are requested to meet in person or by proxy, at Franklin Place, in the County of Mecklenburg, N. C., on the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of electing five Directors for said Company. By order of the President.

GOOLD HOYT, *Agent.*

May 10, 1836. 3w

Charlotte Jockey Club Races.

THE Races over the Charlotte Course will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, and continue three days. It is contemplated restricting the first day's race to three years old, raised in this and the adjoining Counties. Second day, free for any nag. A beautiful situation is selected near town, and the Club will spare no pains to have the Course in complete order.

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

May 7th, 1836. 3w

Lost or Mislaid

ON the 3d instant, a due-bill on Andrew C. Miller, for *Forty-four Dollars and sixty-seven cents*, and dated the 25th of August last. All persons are forewarned trading for said due-bill, as the payment has been stopped.

NAPOLEON C. MILLER.

May 7th, 1836. 3w

Commissioners' Sale.

ON the first Saturday in June next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse, a lot numbered on the plan of said Town 187, being the back lot now occupied by W. W. Long, Esq., on which there is a good stable. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

By order of the Board.

J. T. ASBURY, *Chairman.*

May 11, 1836. ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscriber, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. HUEY, *Adm'r.*

Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—6w

Sale of Land on Credit.

ON Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

April 20th, 1836. 89ds

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

410 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India

GOODS,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for *CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalletts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assort'm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,
All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received **7,000** pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for *Cash*,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Souffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Omnibus Concern
GOING AGAIN!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 22, 1835.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICA, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

25 or 30 Seconds good Bacon

For sale by

March 24. JOHN M. MORRISON.

A Splendid Line of HACKS
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. 60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

A RIDING HORSE,

With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Books of Common Prayer,

(CHEAP EDITION.)

For Sale at This Office

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 19.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	15 a 16	Wheat,	a $1 25
Corn,	a 75	Whiskey,	34 a 35
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 20
Feathers,	40 a 45	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	5 a 6	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	47 a 50		

CHERAW—MAY 16.

Bacon,	12½ a	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 16	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	15 a 16 62	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Corn,	80 a 00	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7 a 87½	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks,	2 40 a 2

COLUMBIA—MAY 14.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Nails,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 2½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	27 a 28	Sugar, Loaf,	18 a 25
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	13 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 20	" N. Orleans,	13 a 15
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	13 a 15
Corn,	87½ a 90	" W. Hava	14 a 16
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 6½	Whiskey,	45 a 50
" Country,	4½ a 5		

Cotton.—This article continues to improve. The Liverpool accounts to the 1st April, shewing an advance in that market of ½d., has given a new impulse here. There is little coming in.—Tel.